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IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 13, wherein said medical device is a urine contacting device.
2. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said surfactant region comprises a biosurfactant.
3. (Original) The medical device of claim 2, wherein said biosurfactant is selected from glycolipids, lipopeptides, depsipeptides, phospholipids, substituted fatty acids, and lipopolysaccharides.
4. (Original) The medical device of claim 2, wherein said biosurfactant is selected from surlactin, surfactin, visconsin and rhamnolipids.
5. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said surfactant is a surfactant polymer.
6. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 5, wherein said surfactant polymer is a surfactant polymer having a poly(vinyl amine) backbone and having hydrophilic poly(ethylene oxide) and hydrophobic hexanal side chains.
7. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said surfactant is linked to said outer surface by one or more interactions selected from hydrophobic interactions, ionic interactions and covalent interactions.
8. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said medical device is selected from a ureteral stent and a urethral catheter.

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9. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said antimicrobial agent is selected from triclosan, chlorhexidine, silver sulfadiazine, silver ions, benzalkonium chloride and zinc pyrithione.
10. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said antimicrobial agent is a broad-spectrum antibiotic.
11. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said antimicrobial agent is an antiseptic agent.
12. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 11, wherein said antiseptic agent is iodine.
13. (Previously presented) A medical device for long-term implantation comprising: (1) a reservoir comprising (a) a polymer matrix and (b) an antimicrobial agent disposed within said polymer matrix, said reservoir adapted for long-term release of said antimicrobial agent from said polymer matrix; (2) a surfactant region comprising a surfactant, said surfactant region disposed over said reservoir at an outer surface of said device; and (3) a barrier layer disposed between said polymer matrix and said surfactant region.
14. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said polymer matrix comprises a polymer selected from an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and a polyurethane.
15. (Previously presented) A method of treatment comprising:
 providing the urine contacting medical device of claim 34; and
 implanting said urine contacting medical device within the body of a patient for a period of at least three months.
16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said surfactant is a biosurfactant.

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17. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said surfactant is a surfactant polymer.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said polymer matrix comprises a polymer selected from an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and a polyurethane.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Previously presented) A method of constructing the medical device of claim 34, comprising:

forming said reservoir; and

providing a surfactant region comprising a surfactant over said reservoir at an outer surface of said medical device.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein said antimicrobial agent is disposed within said polymer matrix at the time of formation of said polymer matrix.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said antimicrobial agent is co-cast with said polymer matrix.

24. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said antimicrobial agent is co-extruded with said polymer matrix.

25. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein said antimicrobial agent is provided within said polymer matrix by imbibing said antimicrobial agent into said polymer matrix.

26. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein said surfactant is a biosurfactant.

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27. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein said surfactant is a surfactant polymer.

28. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein said surfactant is covalently linked at said outer surface of said device.

29. (Previously presented)

The method of claim 21, wherein said antimicrobial agent is selected from triclosan, chlorhexidine, silver sulfadiazine, silver ions, benzalkonium chloride and zinc pyrithione.

30. (Canceled)

31. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 13, wherein said medical device is a blood contacting medical device.

32. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 13, wherein said medical device consists of an annular reservoir and an annular surfactant region disposed over an outer surface of said reservoir.

33. (Previously presented) The method of claim 13, wherein said medical device is selected from a ureteral stent and a urethral catheter.

34. (Previously presented) A medical device comprising:

a reservoir comprising (a) a polymer matrix and (b) an antimicrobial agent disposed within said polymer matrix, said reservoir adapted for long-term release of said antimicrobial agent from said polymer matrix; and

a surfactant region comprising a surfactant, said surfactant region disposed over said reservoir at an outer surface of said medical device,

wherein said reservoir is not a coating layer on said medical device, and

wherein said medical device is a urine contacting device adapted for long-term implantation within the body of a patient.

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35. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 34, wherein said reservoir is in the form of a tubular medical device component, and wherein said surfactant region is provided in the form of a layer disposed over said reservoir.

36. (Previously presented) The medical device of claim 35, wherein said tubular medical device component is selected from a stent body and a catheter tube.